ROGOVA, I. V.

Khimicheskaya Tekhnologiya voloknistykh materialov (Chemical technology of fibrous materials, by S. V. Shmelev, M. L. Mayants, I. V. Rogova. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1949
323 p. Illus., Diagrs., Tables.
"Literatura" P. 322

SO: N/5
688.663
.S5

ROGOVA, I.V.; DUBROVSKAYA, A.I.; GUBYRIN, V.L.; KORCHAGIN, M.V., retsenzent; GUSKVA, Ye.M., redaktor; EL'KINA, E.M., tekhnicheski redaktor.

[Silk finishing] Otdelka shelkovykh tkanei. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva promyshlennykh tovarov shirokogo potrebleniia SSSR, 1954. 355 p. (MLRA 7:12)
(Silk manufacture and trade)

NIVINSKAYA, M.M.; ALFEROVA, V.P.; ROGOVA, K.P.

Effect of therapeutic doses of ionizing radiations on the content of vitamins B_6 and B_{12} in the blood serum. Med.rad. no.1:40-45 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz rentgeno-radiologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med. nauk A.S. Pipko) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vitaminologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(PYRIDOXINE) (CYANOCOBALAMINE)
(RADIOTHERAPY--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BREMENER, S.M.; RASKIN, I.M.; ALFEROVA, V.A. ROGOVA, K.P.; FILIPPOVA, G.S.

Metabolism of vitamin B_6 and its effect in acute hepatitis.
Vop. med. khim. 11 no.1:22-27 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Klinicheskoye otdeleniye Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

BREMENER, S.M.; VIRIN, I.Ya.; ZUBKOVA, Ye.I.; ROGOVA, K.P.

Metabolism of vitamins B , B , C, PP, and of pantothenic acid in patients with stomach cancer. Vop. onk. 11 no.12:21-2' '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo instituta vitaminologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - kand. biol. nauk M.I. Smirnov) i Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gertsena (dir. - prof. A.N. Novikov), Moksva.

BREMENER, S.M.; ALFEROVA, V.A.; PIPKO, A.S.; ROGOVA, K.P.; SELETSKAYA, R.Ya.

Effect of some antibiotics on the metabolism of vitamins B_6, B_{12}, PP and C chronic cholecystitis patients. Antibiotiki 9 no.7:661-667 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Klinicheskoye otdeleniye otdela po klinicheskomu izucheniyu vitaminov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vitaminologii, Moskva.

39461

27.1220

S/241/62/007/001/003/006
I015/I215

AUTHORS: Nivinskaya, M. M., Alferova, V. P. and Rogova, K. P.

TITLE: Effect of therapeutic doses of ionizing radiation on the vitamin B_6 and B_{12} content in blood serum

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 7, no. 1, 1962, 40–45

TEXT: A study of the effect of radiation upon the vitamin B_6 content in blood serum was carried out on 63 patients. The data obtained were correlated with the age of the patients, the site and type of tumor, the histological structure of the tumor, the type, method and dose of irradiation. Vitamin B_{55} was determined in the blood serum of 60 patients. The authors found a statistically significant increase in Vitamin B_{12} content, an increase which depends upon whether X or Co^{60} irradiation is used. The role of the source of the radiation and the necessity for further studies of the effect radiation upon the function of the liver are discussed. There are 6 tables and 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1961

4

Card 1/1

KULINICH, M.I.; ROGOVA, L.D. (Kiyev)

Case of primary false tumor of the heart. Vrach.delo no.11:1207 N '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Bol'nitsa Yugo-zapadnoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(HEART--DISEASES)

ROGOVA L.I.

G-1

USSR / Zooparasitology. Parasitic protozoa

Abs Jour : Referat Zh.Biol. No 2, 1958, 5339

Author : Rogova, L.I., Dekkhan-Khodzhaeva, N.A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experimental infection of Rabbits by Amebiasis Through a Cecum Fistula by the Svanidze Method.

Orig Pub : Med. parazitol. i parazitarn. bolezni, 1957, 26, No 1, 82-84

Abstract : An operation of introducing a fistula by the method of D.P. Svanidze (Med. parasitol. and parasitic diseases, 1954, 2, 138) was conducted on 22 rabbits, 16 of which were used for infection with dysentery amebae through a fistula. Four strains of Entamoeba histolytica, isolated from healthy carriers, and 1 strain from a patient ill with an amebic liver

Card 1/2

ROGOVA, L.I.; DEKHKANKHODZHAYEVA, N.A.

Complement fixation reaction in amebiasis. Trudy TashNIIVS 6:227-231 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

(AMEBIASIS) (COMPLEMENT FIXATION)

ROGOVA, L. I.

Some observations on Entamoeba moshkovskii [with summary in English]. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.3:330-334 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Tashkentskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo vaktsin i syvorotok (dir. instituta A.I. Inogamov, nauchnyy rukovodiel' - prof. [N.I. Khodukin])

(ENTAMOEBA, moshkovskii (Rus))

COUNTRY	:	USSR G
CATEGORY	:	Zooparasitology. Parasitic Protozoa. Amebae
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 4 1959, No. 14951
AUTHOR	:	Rogova, L. I.; Dekhkan-Khodzhayeva, N. A.
INST.	:	-
TITLE	:	Cultivation of Entamoeba histolytica in Carrel Flasks and in Obliquely Set Test Tubes
ORIG. PUB.	:	Labor. delo, 1958, No 1, 31-32
ABSTRACT	:	In order to obtain a relatively greater surface for the culture of amebae in a small quantity of medium, Carrel flasks with long necks (devised by the authors) were used with success. To ensure a uniform distribution of starch in the medium during cultivation of entamebae in test tubes with single-phase liquid medium, it is recommended to shake the tubes vigorously after reseeding and to set them obliquely at an angle of 15-20°. -- S. G. Vasina
CARD:		1/1

ROGOVA, L.I.; DEKHKAN-KHODZHAYEVA, N.A.

Infecting rabbits with amebiasis through a cecal fistula, according to Svanidre's method [with summary in English]. Med.parazi. i paraz. bol. 26 no.1:82-84 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Iz laboratorii kishechnykh prosteyshikh Instituta vaktsii i syvorotok Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Uzbekskoy SSR (dir. instituta A.B.Inogamov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. N.I.Khodukin)
(AMEBIASIS, exper.
technic for infect. of rabbits through cecal fistula)

ROGOVA, L.I.

Pathogenicity of Amoeba dysenteriae isolated from normal carriers. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol.25 no.4:330-335 O-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz laboratorii kishechnykh prosteyshikh Tashkentskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok (dir. instituta - kandidat biologicheskikh nauk A.B.Inogamov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. N.I.Khodukin)

(ENDAMOEBA HISTOLYTICA,
pathogenicity of strains isolated from normal carriers (Rus))

ROGOVA, L.I.; DEKHKAN-KHODZHAYEVA, N.A.

Problem of the identity of Lamblia in man and in rats. Trudy Tash. NIIVS 5:175-178'62. (MIRA 16:10)
(GIARDIASIS)

LEYTMAN, M.Z.; ROGOVA, L.I.

Research on effective methods for treating children with a chronic form of dysentery and unstable stools. Vop.kraev.pat. no.4:7-12 '54. (MLRA 9:12)
(DYSENTERY)
(INTESTINES--BACTERIOLOGY)
(QUINACRINE)

[illegible], L. I.

[illegible], L. I. -- "The Pathogenicity of Strains of Dysentery Amoeba Isolated from Healthy Carriers." Tashkent State Medical Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. Tashkent, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

ROGOVA, L. I. and DEKHKAN-KHODZHAYEVA, N. A.

"The Susceptibility to a Recurrent Lamblia Infection on the Part of Animals that have Recovered from It."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Institute of Vaccines and Sera, Tashkent

NAGORSKAYA, N.D.; MOLCHANOVA, L.V.; RAYEVSKAYA, M.V.; NOVOSELOVA, A.V.; FRIDLYANDER, I.N.; YATSENKO, K.P.; ROGOVA, L.K.

Crystallization in the system Be - Nb. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no. 6:12-15 Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

KERSHANSKIY, I.I.; ROGOVA, L.N.

Electric smelting of antimony dust. TSvet. met. 35 no.6:39-41 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Antimony—Electrometallurgy)

S/137/63/000/002/018/034
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Kershanskiy, I. I., Rogova, L. N.

TITLE: A new method of refining antimony from lead

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1963, 42, abstract 2G232 ("Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. gornometallurg. in-t tsvetn. met.", 1962, no. 7, 124 - 132)

TEXT: Under laboratory conditions a method was developed for Sb refining from Pb by its leaching out with a nitric acid solution. At room temperature, at Sb refining to 1 mm, the solid-liquid ratio 1 : 3 and the concentration of HNO_3 in the solution 4 - 6 volum.%, the degree of Pb extraction into the solution is 56% in single-stage leaching out, 66% in two-stage leaching out and 73 - 78% in three-stage process. The Pb content in the refined Sb was < 1%. In remelting of Sb refined from Pb under a reducing agent layer (charcoal in 5% amount of the Sb weight) at 700 - 740°C, Sb extraction into solid metal attains 97 - 99%.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KERSHANSKIY, I.I.; ROGOVA, L.N.; STROITELEV, A.I.

Analysis of metal distribution in converting rich copper matte.
TSvet. met. 34 no.12:10-15 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Copper--Metallurgy)

GORELIK, B.M.; ROGOVA, L.V.

Developing a method for the rapid determination of the efficiency of rubber-metallic plate-type shock absorbers during their aging. Kauch.i rez. 20 no.5:32-38 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber goods—Testing)

ROGOVA, N.A.

Surgery of penetrating wounds of the cornea and the corneoscleral region through suturing with different types of material. Oft.zhur. 13 no.4:225-228 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz glasnoy kliniki im. prof. K.Kh.Orlova (zav. prof. P.F. Arkhangel'skiy) Tostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CORNEA--SURGERY)

MUSHENKO, D.V.; DERGACHEVA, R.D.; ROGOVA, N.V.

Regeneration of spent sulfuric acid. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.11:2329-2335 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

MUKHAREV, L.A.; PEREL'MAN, A.M.; ROGOVA, N.A.

Determining specific inductive capacitance of materials at high temperatures in the 3 cm. radio wave band. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 6 no.5:138-141 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Dielectric constant--Measurement)

ROGOVA, N.A., kand.med.nauk

Effect of atropine and homatropine on the accommodation in refraction determination. Oft.zhur. 17 no.7 429-432 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego kafedroy - N.A. Rogova) Semipalatinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ATROPINE) (HOMATROPINE)
(EYE--ACCOMMODATION AND REFRACTION)

ROGOVA, N.A.; KABIROVA, M.G.

Organization of trachoma control in Semipalatinsk Province. Zdrav.Kazakh. 22 no.11:3-6 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. - kand.med.nauk N.A. Rogova) Semipalatinskogo meditsinskogo instituta i glaznogo otdeleniya (zav. - M.G. Kabirova) Semipalatinskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.
(SEMIPALATINSK PROVINCE--CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR)

ROGOVA, N.A., assistent

Method for sterilizing hair used in the surgical treatment of eye wounds. Trudy Semipal. med. inst. 2:344-348 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki Semipalatinskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor dotsent K.Ch.Chuvakov).
(STERILIZATION) (HAIR) (EYE--SURGERY)

ROGOVA, N.A., kand.med.nauk

Eye injuries in agriculture in Semipalatinsk Province. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.2:11-13 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney Semipalatinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SEMIPALATINSK PROVINCE—AGRICULTURE—ACCIDENTS)
(EYE—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

L 10882-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pad JD/HW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AR4046548 S/0058/64/000/008/E080/E080

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8E616

AUTHORS: Kurilekh, D. G.; Rogova, N. I.

TITLE: Concerning the determination of the characteristic temperature in solid solutions

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. zap. Dnepropetr. un-t, v. 61, 1963, 14-20

TOPIC TAGS: solid solution, characteristic temperature, x ray reflection, iron alloy, copper alloy

TRANSLATION: A known method for determining the characteristic temperatures Θ from the change in intensity of the x-ray reflections with variation of the temperature is described. The lower accuracy of the photomethod is illustrated with α-Fe as an example. The Lindeman formula is used to calculate Θ for solid solutions Fe-Ni,

Card 1/2

L 10882-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4046548

Fe-Mn, Fe-Si, Fe-Co, Fe-W, Fe-Cr, and Cu-Ni. For some alloys, the calculated values of Θ differ greatly from the experimental values obtained by G. V. Kurdyumov and his co-workers. A. Zvyagina.

SUB CODE: SS, MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ROGOVA, V.P.; SIDORENKO, G.A.

Find of wadeite in the intrusions of pseudoleucite rocks in the Murun Massif. Trudy Min. muz. no.15:232-238 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

ASHKENAZI, Yeva Isaakovna; ROGOVA, Ol'ga Arsen'yevna; SMIRNOVA, Lidiya Aleksandrovna; CHERNYSHEVA, Anna Mikhaylovna; FILIPPOVA, P.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor; NIKONOVA, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[For young needleworkers] IUnym rukodel'nitsam. Literaturnaia zapis' E. Rogovoi. Izd. 2-oe, dop. i ispr. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo detskoi lit-ry, 1957. 286 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Needlework)

BEKKER, L.V.; ROGOVA, O.P.

Disorder of hematopoiesis in a newborn infant from a mother suffering from acute leukemia. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 7 no.9:79-81 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.S.Persianinov) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i 1-y Gorodskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.I.Pirogova (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR L.D.Chernyshev).
(LEUKEMIA) (INFANTS (PREMATURE)--DISEASES)

ROGOVA, O.P.

AMFILOKHIYEVA, M.N.; VOROB'YEVA, Ye.Ye.; ROGOVA, O.P.

V.N.Rogovin's method for treating the umbilicus. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 3 no.1:73-76 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz akusherako-ginekologicheskoy kliniki lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. I.F. Zhordania) i 1-y Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.I.Pirogova (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR L.D.Chernyshov)
(UMBILICUS)

ZAKHAROVA, M.I.; VAN KHUA-FOU [Wang Hua-fou]; ROGOVA, R.N.

Investigation of austenite decomposition in manganese steel. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 22 no.10:177-179 O '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitete im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Austenite)

ROGOVA, N.A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Comparative evaluation of suture material employed in treating the dressing of penetrating wounds of the cornea and of the corneo-scleral region." Rostov-on-Don, 1958, 16 pp (Rostov-on-Don State Med Inst) 200 copies

(KL, 23-58, 112)

ROGOVA, N.S., inzh.

Oxygen-sand cutting of chrome-nickel steel. Energ. stroi. no.1:127-129 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Upravleniye "Uralenergomontazh".
(Gas welding and cutting)

SPASSKIY, A.G.; PIKUNOV, M.V.; ROGOVA, S.T.

Certain conditions for the purification of melts by recrystallization. Issl. splav. tsvet. met. no.4:75-84 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Liquid metals) (Crystallization)

ROGOVA, T. A.

Rogova, T. A. - "The Physiological Basis for the Temperature Conditions for Premature Children." Khar'kov State Medical Inst. Khar'kov, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 10, 1956, pp 116-127

ROGOVA, T.I.

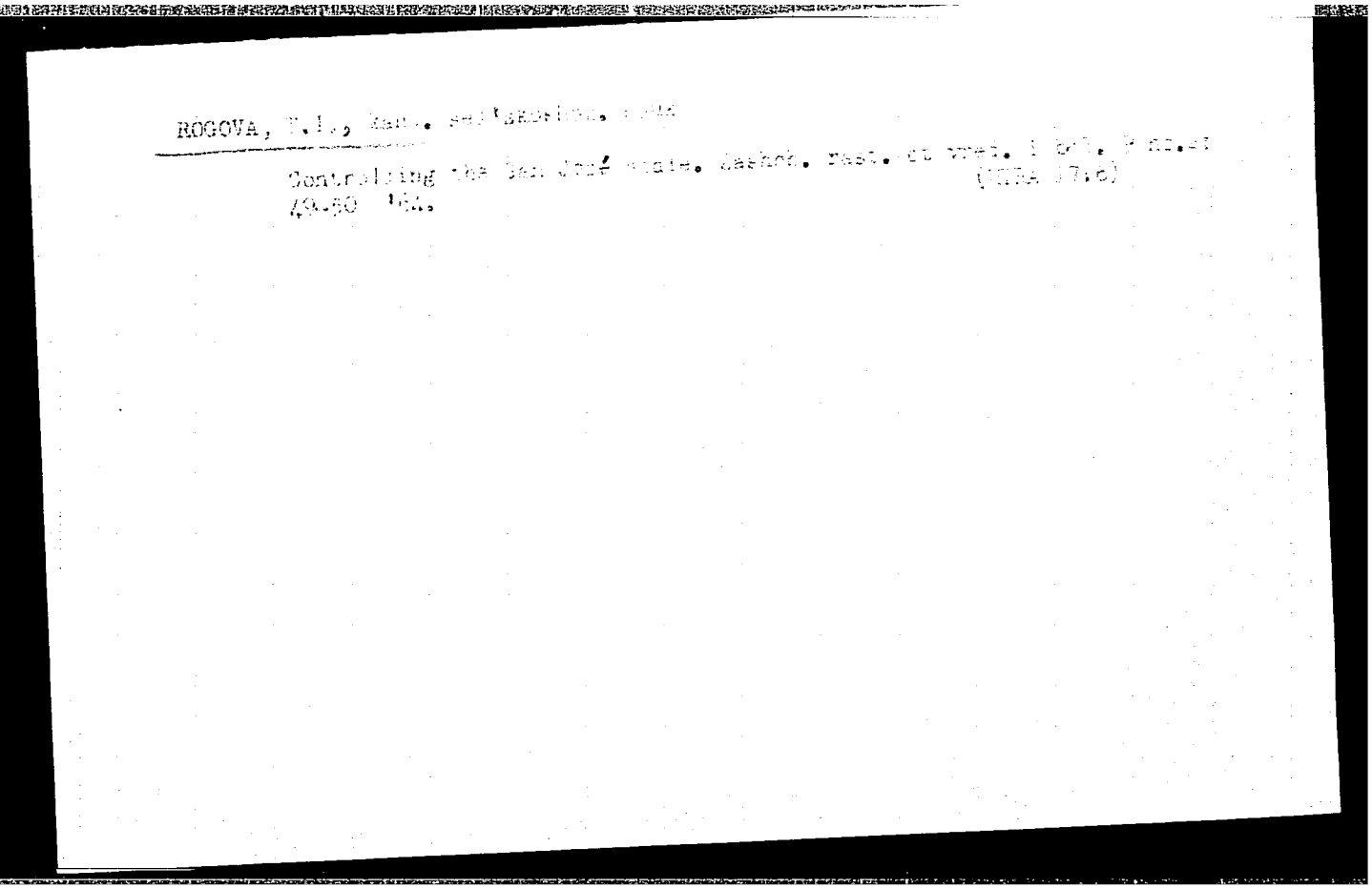
Conference on the methods of research of the Soviet Central Quarantine Laboratory. Zashch.rast.ot vred. i bol. 4 no.1: 46 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Direktor TSentral'noy laboratorii Glavnot gosinspektsii po karantinu i zashchite rasteniy Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

(Plant quarantine)

ROGOVA, T.I.

Use of the works of A.A. IAchevskii and M.S. Voronin in the plant quarantine practices of the U.S.S.R. Trudy VIZR no.23:155-158 '64.
(MIRA 19:2)



ROGOVA, V.I., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Controlling the beet root aphis. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.5 (MIRA 17:6)
43-50 '64.

ROGOVA, T.I.

At the International Congress on Viticulture and Wine Making.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.12:56 D '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Viticulture--Congresses)

ROGOVA, T.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Results of research work on plant quarantine. Zashch.rast.ot vred. i bol. 7 no.6:47-50 Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Direktor TSentral'noy karantinnoy laboratorii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Plant quarantine)

RISKIN, I.V.; ROGOVA, T.V.

Chemical mechanism of the reaction of cadmium salts with thiosulfate. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.10:2195-2202 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut lakokrasochnoy promyshlennosti.

(Thiosulfates) (Cadmium salts)

KOZHINA, I.I.; RISKIN, I.V.; ROGOVA, T.V.; TOLKACHEV, S.S.

Crystal structure and color in the system Cd - Zn - S. (MIRA 18:4)
Vest. LGU 20 no.4:128-136 '65.

RISKIN, I.V.; ROGOVA, T.V.

Method of preparation, composition, and properties of cadmium sulfoselenides. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.12:2592-2600 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta lakokrasochnoy promyshlennosti.
(Cadmium selenide sulfide)

LAGOV, Aleksey Fedorovich; ROGOVA, I.V., redaktor; KOPELEVICH, Ye.I. redaktor; NEKRASOVA, O.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The care of clothes, fabrics and footwear; practical hints for the home] Ukhod za odezhdoi, tkaniami i obuv'iu; practicheskie sovety dlia domashnego obikhoda. Pod red. I.V.Rogovoi. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izdatel'stvo Ministerstva tekstil'noi promyshl. SSSR, 1955. 35 p. (Home economics) (MLRA 9:5)

S/137/61/000/012/105/149
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Rogova, N. S.

TITLE: Oxygen-sand cutting of chrome-nickel steels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 49, abstract 12E314 (V sb. "Energ. str-vo", L(II) Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, 127-129)

TEXT: Oxygen-sand cutting of chromous, chrome-nickel and double-layer steels has been assimilated at the Uralkhimmash Plant. The "Uralenergomontazh" administration introduced this method at the Chelyabinsk assembly department and for the assembly of pipelines on the power-technological unit of the Sverdlovsk GES imeni Kuybyshev. A schematic diagram of the unit, a graph of the cutter and conditions for cutting 4 - 60 mm thick steel are given. The cutting speed is somewhat below that of O_2-cutting of low-carbon steel of the same thickness, and exceeds the speed of electric-arc cutting by almost a factor of 3.

Ye. Terpugov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

ROGOVA, R.I.

Results of tree and shrub introductions at the Botanical Garden of the Bashkir Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Trudy Bot.inst.Ser.6 no.7:505-507 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR, Ufa.
(Bashkiria--Trees) (Bashkiria--Shrubs)

AIMAZOV, V.A.; ROGOVA, T.L.; RUPPE, E.A.

Histochemical changes in leucocytes in experimental radiation sickness.
Med. rad. 9 no.3:61-66 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. T.S.Istamanova) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova.

ACCESSION NR: AP4025122 S/0241/64/009/003../0061/0066

AUTHOR: Almazov, V. A.; Rogova, T. L.; Ruppe, E. A.

TITLE: Leucocyte histochemical changes in experimental radiation sickness

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 61-66

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, leucocyte histochemical change, peripheral blood, bone marrow, DNA level, RNA level, glycogen level, oxidase level, radiation dose, leucocyte metabolism, septicemia

ABSTRACT: Thirty experimental rabbits were irradiated with doses of 300 to 900 r (120 kv, 20 ma, focal length 60 cm, 18-20 r/min) to investigate simultaneous histochemical changes in blood and bone marrow. The animals were tested before and 1-30 days after irradiation to determine levels of DNA by Feulgen's method, RNA by Brachet's method, cytochromoxidases by G. I. Roskin's method, peroxidases by a benzidine method, and glycogen by A. L. Shabadash's method. Findings show that in irradiated animals pancytopenia develops in the blood and aplasia in the bone marrow; both developments are accompanied by significant changes in leucocyte

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4025122

activity (reduced levels of nucleic acids, glycogen, and oxidases). Deterioration of leucocyte metabolic activity after irradiation contributes to development of septicemia. These histochemical changes in leucocytes of both blood and bone marrow depend on radiation dose. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I. P. Pavlova (Dept. of Faculty Therapy of the First Leningrad Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 12Jun63 DATE ACQ: 17Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

RISKIN, I.V.; ROGOVA, T.V.

Processes taking place in the reaction of cadmium salts with thiosulfates. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.9:1926-1935 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta lakokrasochnoy promyshlennosti.
(Cadmium salts) (Thiosulfates)

RISKIN, I.V.; ROGOVA, T.V.

Interaction between a mixture of water soluble and insoluble compounds of cadmium and zinc and sodium thiosulfate. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.1: 18-26 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Leningradskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta lakokrasochnoy promyshlennosti.
(Cadmium compounds) (Zinc compounds) (Sodium thiosulfate)

ROGOVA, V.

Machine accounting for the work of motor vehicles.
Avt.transp. 40 no.11:33 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik mashinoschetnoy stantsii Leningradskogo upravleniya avtomobil'nogo transporta.
(Transportation, Automotive—Accounting)
(Calculating machines)

ROGOVA, V.

Conducting lecture propaganda. Prof.-tekh.obr. 20 no.2:15 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nachal'nik Tatarskogo respublikanskogo upravleniya professional'no-tekhnicheskogo obrazovaniya.
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Communist education)
(Tarar A.S.S.R.--Vocational education)

ROGOVA, V.A., inzh.; TU ZHEN-YUN

Dimensionless characteristics of gas turbine systems with a sectional shaft. Energomashinostroenie 9 no.8:14-17 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Gas turbines)

ROGOVA, V.I.

International seminar in Geneva. Prof.-tekh.obr. 19 no.1:30-31 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nachal'nik Tatarskogo respublikanskogo upravleniya professional'no-tekhnicheskogo obrazovaniya.
(Vocational education--Congresses)

BAKHTYAROV, S.S.; ROGOVA, V.I.; ZAMOVA, M.V.

[Kazan; a photo album] Kazan'; foto-al'bom. Kazan', Tatarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 1 v. [Russian and Tatar text] (MIRA 14:12)
(Kazan—Views)

SAVINOV, S.P.; ROGOVA, V.M.

Morphological studies of the cytopathogenic effect of poliomyelitis, Coxsackie, and ECHO viruses in tissue culture. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 61 no.3:341-347 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Laboratoriya patogistologii (zav.,- dotsent I.A.Robinzon) Institute po izucheniyu poliomyelita (dir. - prof. M.P.Chumakov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(POLIOMYELITIS) (COXSACKIE VIRUSES)
(ECHO)

ROGOV, Yu.G.; ROGOVA, V.P.; VORONKOV, A.A.; MOLEVA, V.A.

New mineral "tinaksit" $NaK_2Ca_2TiSi_7O_{19}(OH)$. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.3:658-661 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov AN SSSR. Submitted December 28, 1964.

BEZUGLYY, A.Ye., polkovnik med.sluzhby; LOKHINA, I.F.; ROGOVA, Ye.A.

Clinical, roentgenological and morphological juxtaposition in chronic appendicitis. Sbor.nauch.trud.Kiev.okruzh.voen.gosp. no.4:131-134 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(APPENDICITIS)

Rogova, Ye. M.

MAZEL', A.O., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROGOVA, Ye.M., inzhener

Cold brittleness of weld joints made by automatic welding under flux. Svar.proizv. no.9:11-13 S'55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. VniiStroyneft'
(Metals--Brittleness) (Electric welding)

MAZEL', A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ROGOVA, Ye.M., inzhener.

Chemical composition and properties of the joint metal in welding low-carbon steels under flux. Trudy VNIISTROINEFT' no.7:18-32 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(Steel alloys--Welding)
(Electric welding--Testing)

Rogova, Ye. M.

135-12-3/17

AUTHOR: Mazel', A.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Rogova, Ye. M., Engineer, and Marchenko, Yu.I., Engineer

TITLE: Evaluating the Metal Transfer in the Arc in Manual Welding by Means of Current and Arc Voltage Oscillograms (Ob otsenke perenosa metalla v duge pri ruchnoy svarke po ostsillogrammam toka i napryazheniya dugi)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1957, # 12, p 9-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article gives the results of an experimental study of the metal transfer processes in bottom, vertical and ceiling position, with electrodes "УОНИ-13/45","УП-2/45","СМ-11","ОММ-5" "ЦМ-7","ЦНИЛСС-342","ЦЦ-1"(experimental cellulose electrodes), "ВН-48"(CSR) and Fleetweld-5 (USA electrodes). A specially adapted "АДС-1000-1" automatic welder and an "МПО-2" oscillograph were used. Manual welding was also studied to find the influence of the welder's hand oscillations. The observations made are described in detail. The electrodes were supplied by LEMZ ("ЛЭМЗ"), VNIIStroyneft', plant "Krasnyy Kotel'shchik", a Leningrad plant, and TsNIITMASh. One group of the studied electrodes produced 5 uniform short circuits per second, the

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135-12-3/17

Evaluating the Metal Transfer in the Arc in Manual Welding by Means of Current and Arc Voltage Oscillograms

second group was characterized by 20-30 short circuits per second, the third group by 6-10 non-uniform short circuits per second. The kind of current and the electrode diameter had some influence, the arc length proved to be of great influence. The hand oscillations did not influence the metal transfer process. The observed influence of various welding process conditions are shown in charts and oscillograms.
There are 6 oscillograms and 2 charts.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIStroyneft'

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MAZEL', Aleksandr Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ROGOVA, Yelena Mikhaylovna, inzh.; MARCHENKO, Yuriy Ivanovich, inzh.; RAGAZINA, M.F., inzh., ved. red.; SHTERLING, S.Z., dots., red.; PONOMAREVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Selection of elctrodes for the welding of low-carbon steels] Vybor elektrodov dlia svarki malouglerodistykh stalei. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 18 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 12. No.M-58-62/6) (MIRA 16:2)
(Steel--Welding) (Electrodes)

135-58-7-11/20

AUTHOR: Mazel', A.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Rogova, Ye.M., Engineer

TITLE: On Rutile Electrodes (O rutilovykh elektrodakh)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 7, pp 33-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Rutile (natural titanium dioxide) from USSR deposits is compared with Australian rutile (Table 1), mostly used in foreign practice. VNIIST has proved the possibility of using USSR rutile for electrode coatings, and set up TU (technical specifications) for the rutile supply of electrode plants. The article contains information on the composition of new "VSP-50" electrodes, with rutile containing coatings, used for welding low-carbon, medium-carbon and low-alloy steels. Replacement of artificial titanium dioxide by rutile for SM-11 and ENTU-3 electrodes was successfully brought about by the Lyuberetskiy zavod montazhnykh zagotovok (Lyubertsy Plant for Pre-Assembled Units), together with VNIIST, and with the participation of A.S. Vitenberg and V.G. Khokhlov from LZMZ.
There are 2 tables, 2 graphs and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

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On Rutile Electrodes

ASSOCIATION: VNIIST

135-58-7-11/20

1. Rutile---Specifications 2. Welding electrodes---Coatings

Card 2/2

MAZEL', Aleksandr Grigor'yevich; ROGOVA, Yelena Mikhaylovna; SOROKIN, Lev Ivanovich; RAZUMOVSKAYA, T.Ya., red.; DEMIDOV, Ya.F., tekhn.red.

[Research on new electrodes for the welding of pipes and other structures made of low-carbon and low-alloy steels] Issledovanie novykh elektrodov dlia svarki truboprovodov i drugikh konstruktsii iz malouglerodistoi i nizkolegirovannoi stali. Moskva, VNIIST Glavgaza SSSR, redaktsionno-izdatel'skii otdel, 1960. 30 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Steel--Welding)

84698

1.2300 2208, 2708 only

S/135/60/000/005/005/009
A115/A029

AUTHORS: Mazel', A.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Rogova, Ye.M.; Sorokin, L.I.; - Engineers

TITLE: Electrodes with Plastic, Gas-Shielded Coating for Welding of Low-Carbon and Low-Alloyed Steels

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 5, pp. 25 - 28

TEXT: New electrodes with gas-shielded coating have been developed in the welding laboratory of the VNIIST. As binding and gas-producing component organic resins were used to substitute water glass. Production of electrodes proceeds in the following way: A dry layer of coating is soaked with diluted resin, stirred and applied under high pressure to a normal electrode wire. Drying and tempering is replaced by polymerization at 160 - 180°C for 20 - 40 min. The resin solidifies, becomes plastic, impervious to water and firmer than normal coatings. Various resins and varnishes were tried out, such as bakelite varnish, liquid bakelite, organic silicon ЭФ-5Т, ЭФ-БСУ, ФГ-9 (EF-5T, EF-BSU, FG-9), furan varnishes ФЛ-1, ФЛ-4 (FL-1, FL-4) were used as binding materials. Preference is given to bakelite

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A115/A029

Electrodes with Plastic, Gas-Shielded Coating for Welding of Low-Carbon and Low-Alloyed Steels

varnishes for their low price (Table 1). Over 200 different electrodes have been tested, containing marble, rutile, feldspar, fluorspar, martensite ore, hematite, talc, manganese, ferrosilicon, ferrotitanium, ferromolybdenum as well as admixtures of pulverized bakelite, colophony, calcinated soda, potash and starch. It has been proved by technological tests that with a high content of TiO_2 thick slag is formed and on the surface blisters appear due to accumulation of gases under the slag. Addition of hematite and other oxides promotes slag dilution and better seam forming. Marble in the amount of over 10% promotes pore formation in the seams. Fluorspar prevents welding with alternating current. In the case of applying electrodes coated with organic varnishes, a reducing atmosphere appears in the arc due to a surplus of hydrogen and carbon. Bakelite resin $[6C_6H_5(OH) \cdot \cdot 7CH(OH)]$ is superior to cellulose and starch $(C_6H_{10}O_5)n$. The reducing property of bakelite resin is seen when comparing the chemical composition of metals fused with electrodes of the same composition on water glass and bakelite varnish (Table 2). The reducing property of bakelite resin promotes the passage of silicon into the seam (Fig. 1). The thickness of the coating on 4-mm rods has been

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Electrodes with Plastic, Gas-Shielded Coating for Welding of Low-Carbon and Low-Alloyed Steels

fixed with 0.6 - 0.65 mm. Figure 4 shows experimental data on the viscosity of bakelite varnishes in dependence on the quantity of the diluted resin. Figures 5 and 6 show the results of the extraction of the coating on a "Sakslet" apparatus after various exposures at 150°C. Electrodes put into the oven immediately after manufacture do not crack. Coefficients of fusion and losses with ВСП-16 (VSP-1b) in comparison with electrodes УОНИ-13/55 (UONI-13/55) and American Flitweld-5 cellulose electrodes (type E6010) are given in Table 3 and Figure 7. With reversed polarity VSP-1b, UONI-13/55 and Flitweld-5 run close, whereby the maximal coefficient of fusion has been achieved by VSP-1b. The gas analysis of metal welded with VSP-1b by hot extraction showed only 7.8 - 17.0 cm^3 of hydrogen in 100 g of seam. VSP-1b electrodes have been tested at field welding of pipe junctions, girders, etc. with d-c and a-c. The engineers A.S. Vitenberg, N.A. Keeles, M.Kh. Sedlovskiy and P.G. Terekhov took part in the work. There are 3 references: 1 Soviet, 2 English.

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S/135/60/000/008/004/010
A006/A002

AUTHOR: Rogova, Ye.M., Engineer

TITLE: Moisture Resistance of Electrodes With Plastic Coating

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 8, pp. 12-14

TEXT: VNIIST developed the "ВСП-1б" (VSP-1b) electrodes with a plastic coating for welding low-carbon and low-alloy steels. One of their greatest advantage is the low sensitivity of the coating to moisture. This is important for the storage of electrodes, in welding during assembly, underwater welding etc. Information is given on results of comparative moisture resistance tests made with VSP-1b; "ЦМ-7" (TsM-7); "УОНИ-13/45" (UONI-13/45) and "ВСР-50" (VSR-50) electrodes of 4 mm diameter. Engineer L.I. Sorokin, Laboratory Assistant T.N. Belova and Welding Operator F.D. Sharapov, participated. The electrodes investigated were held in water for 3, 7, 10, 20, 30 and 45 days. The moisture content in the coating was determined by the standard method of roasting at 105°C. The electrodes were then tested by welding МСт.3 (MSt.3) steel on d-c of reverse polarity and 150-180 amp. The weld joints were subjected to X-ray analysis and to impact and tension tests. The following data are obtained: The content of moisture absorbed

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Moisture Resistance of Electrodes With Plastic Coating

ranges from 15.48% for UONI-13/45; 12.95% for TsM-7; 7.74% for VSR-50 to 3% for VSP-1b electrodes. The new electrodes are not decomposed in water. Their technological properties are not affected by extended holding in water. Moistening of the coating does not affect the arc voltage, the dimensions of the weld joints, the chemical composition and the mechanical properties of welds produced with VSP-1b electrodes. The ductility of welds produced with VSP-16 and TsM-7 electrodes is raised by moistening of the coating. Graphs and tables are given showing the changes in the arc voltage, in the dimensions of the seam and in the Mn and Si content of the weld after holding the investigated electrodes in water. There are 3 tables, 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VNISST

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S/135/60/000/011/005/016
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Grinberg, N.A., and Rogova, Ye.M., Engineers

TITLE: Factors Affecting Removability of Slag Crust From Weld

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 11, pp. 18-20

TEXT: It was previously established that in automatic welding an oxide film, formed on the weld surface, was one of the causes affecting the removability of the slag. Another factor was found to be the coefficient of thermal expansion of the slag and the effect of manganese distribution in the slag - oxide film- metal system. The changes of the thermal coefficient of expansion and the effect of manganese distribution were studied on MSt.3 steel plates built-up with BCP-50 (VSR-50) electrodes, manufactured at various plants. Building up was carried out with d-c of reverse polarity, 140 - 160 amp current and 25 - 28 v arc voltage. The distribution of manganese in the oxide film and in the weld was examined by spectral analysis using a high-frequency spark. The thickness of the layer affected was not over 2 - 5 microns. High-frequency conditions without rectifying the current from a generator were used, based on a circuit recommended by the Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Institute of Electric

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S/135/60/000/011/005/016
A006/A001

Factors Affecting Removability of Slag Crust From Weld

Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton) (Figure 1). The basic conditions of taking the spectra using an ИСП-28 (ISP-28) spectrograph were: slit width - 0.026 mm; analytical gap: 0.9 mm; operational gap - 0.7 mm; exposure - 30 sec; 1.0-1.2 mm diameter upper copper electrode; analytical pairs of lines: manganese - 2,576.1 Å; iron - 2,591.5 Å; manganese 2,939 Å; iron 2,936 Å. The coefficient of expansion was determined by conventional methods applied to glass and enamels. Its value was 3.46×10^{-5} in case of good removability of slag and 4.8×10^{-5} in the opposite case. The experiments showed that cohesion of the slag crust and the metal surface was produced by the oxide film arising on the slag-metal interface, and depended on the chemical composition of the film. Removability of slag was the more difficult the higher was the content of metal oxides in the film, which produces with slag complex compounds of the $FeAl_2O_4$ type. A higher manganese content in the oxide film impaired removability of slag. Granulation of ferroalloys and rutyl included into the coating did not considerably affect removability of the slag, which is made difficult by the higher acidity of slag in basic-type electrodes.

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S/193/61/000/008/003/007
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Mazel', A.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Rogova, Ye.M., Sorokin, L.I.

TITLE: Welding electrodes with plastic coating

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 8, 1961, 26-27

TEXT: The authors of the article, scientific workers of the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu magistral'nykh truboprovodov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Main Pipelines) (VNIIST), have developed the ВСП-1б (VSP-1b) and ВСП-2 (VSP-2) electrodes with plastic coating intended for the welding of low-carbon and low-alloyed steels. The VSP-1b electrode can be used for either d-c or a-c welding, while the VSP-2 electrode operates on d-c of reversed polarity. Electrodes with plastic coating ensure an improved transition of alloying elements and carbon in the weld due to the reducing action of the gases during the burning of bakelite lacquer. The bakelite lacquer produces a gas shield protecting the arc from the surrounding air; moreover it creates a direct relationship between the lacquer quantity used in the mix and the carbon content in the weld metal. One of the main ways

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Welding electrodes with plastic coating

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A004/A101

of reducing the weld porosity during the welding with plastic-coated low-carbon or low-alloyed steel electrodes is to decrease the carbon content of the weld, therefore it should be avoided to add strong reducers to the coating mixture. By reducing the carbon, hydrogen and manganese content the sensitivity of the built-up metal to hot cracks can be decreased. The large-scale production of VSP-1b electrodes is carried out at the Lyuberetskiy zavod montazhnykh zagotovok Glavneftemontazha (Lyubertsy Plant of Assembly Materials of Glavneftemontazh) and at the Ramenskiy mekhanichskiy zavod (Ramensk Mechanical Plant) of "Glavstal'-konstruktsiya". The VSP-2 electrodes are produced at the Moskovskiy electrodnyy zavod (Moscow Electrode Plant) of the Moscow Sovnarkhoz. The fabrication technology of plastic-coated electrodes remains essentially the same as that of water-glass-coated electrodes. The coating is polymerized at 130-140°C in the course of 40-45 minutes. The most important advantage of plastic-coated electrodes is their complete moisture-proofness. After having been stored in water for one month the electrodes have not changed their welding and technological properties. Radiographic investigations have shown satisfactory results.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu magistral'nykh truboprovodov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Construction of Main Pipelines) (VNIIST)

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S/125/61/000/012/004/008
D040/D112

AUTHORS: Mazel', A.G.; Rogova, Ye.M.; Sorokin, L.I.

TITLE: The alloying of the weld metal during welding with electrodes with a plastic coating

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 12, 1961, 28-33

TEXT: The authors describe the effect of a plastic coating, developed at VNIIST for welding electrodes, on the transfer of separate alloying elements from the coating into the weld metal, as well as the effect of the individual ferroalloys in the coating on the properties of the weld. The plastic coating has been previously described (Ref.1: A.G. Mazel', Ye.M.Rogova and L.I.Sorokin, "Svarochnoye proizvodstvo", no.5, 1960; Ref.2: Ye.M. Rogova,"Svarochnoye proizvodstvo", no.8, 1960). It was found that coefficient of transfer of the alloying elements from the plastic coating was higher than from conventional coatings prepared with water glass. In the experiments, ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, ferrotitanium, ferromolybdenum and powder aluminum were introduced in gradually increasing quantities into the coating mixture, which contained bakelite resin, hematite, rutile, perovskite, kaolin, ferromanga-

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S/125/61/000/012/004/008
D040/D112

nese, ferrotitanium and slab silicate. The observed strengthening effect of separate ferroalloys is discussed and illustrated in graphs. The effect of increased amounts of FeTi on the properties of the weld metal could not be evaluated when aluminum was simultaneously added, because of the resultant excessive porosity of the metal. Electrodes with a high content of Mo in the coating, produced welds with an ultimate strength of above 90 kg/mm^2 and satisfactory elongation and toughness. Conclusions: (1) Plastic coatings ensure more effective transfer of the alloying elements into the welds than coatings prepared with water glass, which means that the consumption of scarce ferroalloys may be cut. (2) The mechanical properties of the weld metal can be regulated over a wide range owing to the high transfer of alloying elements. The strengthening effect of molybdenum is of particular interest. (3) In connection with the possibility of obtaining welds with a high carbon content, and the high transfer of alloying elements, electrodes with a plastic coating may be employed for surfacing. There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIST

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1961

MAZEL', A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROGOVA, Ye.M., inzh.; SOROKIN, L.I., inzh.

New metallurgical characteristics of electrodes with plastic coverings. Svar.proizv. no.1:10-12 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov.

(Electrodes)

L 44421-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM/HW

ACC NR: AP6019826 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0095/66/000/002/0016/0019 41 39 B

AUTHOR: Mazel', A. G.; Rogova, Ye. M.; Poluz'yan, Zh. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Efficiency of pipeline welds made at low temperature

SOURCE: Stroitel'stvo turboprovodov, no. 2, 1966, 16-19

TOPIC TAGS: pipeline, pipe, pipeline welding/UONI-13/55 electrode, /15G2S steel, 10G2SB steel

ABSTRACT: The authors analyze in detail the effects of welding at subzero temperatures on the efficiency of pipeline welds. Modern pipeline steels contain a large amount of manganese, silicon and, occasionally, carbon, which pass from the parent metal into the weld. The influence of the above elements on the efficiency of welds at low temperatures was studied, using 15G2S and 10G2SB steel pipes. The chemical content of the pipeline steels is shown in a table presented in the original article. Experiments were made using both manual and

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ACC NR: AP6019826 2

automatic shielded arc welding. It was found that the use of UONI-13/55-type electrodes to weld pipelines at temperatures ranging from +20° to 50°C ensured a high notch toughness of the weld metal. The nil-ductility transition temperature was found to be below -80C. In automatic welding, the increase of carbon content in the welding wire and of the phosphorus in the flux produce an adverse effect by decreasing the notch trouhness and the nil-ductility transition temperature. The authors emphasize the need of careful controls of the welding wire and flux. When pipelines are welded at sub-zero temperatures, a preliminary or simultaneous heating does not increase the notch toughness of the weld metal. The need for preliminary heating, is determined by conditions in which cracks and other defects appear in the weld. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables. [GC]

SUB CODE: 20, 13, 09/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2

KALININ, Vladimir Konstantinovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; DURANDIN, G.B., inzh., retsenzent; ROGOVA, Ye.N., inzh., retsenzent; KRASKOVSKAYA, S.N., inzh., retsenzent; DUBROVSKIY, Z.M., inzh., retsenzent; KALIKHOVICH, V.N., inzh., retsenzent; RAKOV, V.A., red.

[Rolling stock of electric railroads] Elektro-podvizhnoi sostav zheleznykh dorog. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 498 p. (MIRA 18:1)

RAKOV, Vitaliy Aleksandrovich; KALININ, S.S., inzh., retsenzent; SUSLOV, B.V., inzh., retsenzent; NAKHODKIN, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; FAMINSKIY, G.V., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ROGOVA, Ye.N., inzh., retsenzent; KRYLOV, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; NOVIKOV, V.N., inzh., retsenzent; GORELIK, I.A., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Series ChS2 electric locomotive for passenger trains] Passazhirskii elektrovoz serii ChS2. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 359 p. (MIRA 17:1)

ROGOVA, Z. I., Cand Bio Sci -- "Effect of defoliants on the physiological processes of the cotton plant." Tashkent, 1961. (Acad Sci UzSSR. Inst of Genetics and Physiol of Plants). (KL, 8-61, 238)

ROGOVASTOV, V.V.

Reducing expenditures for the upkeep of 1 km. of waterway with guaranteed overall dimensions. Rech.transp.15 no.2:7-11 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Glavnyy inzhener Vostochno-Sibirskogo basseynovogo upravleniya puti. (Rivers--Regulation)

L 11011-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6001498 SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/65/000/012/0024/0026

AUTHORS: Yermilova, G. A.; Rogovaya, E. M.; Gul', V. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of crystallinity and orientation during processing of polypropylene film by extrusion and pneumatic stretching

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 12, 1965, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene plastic, polycrystalline film, crystal orientation / ISO-tk-61 method, UP-30 pneumatic stretching machine

ABSTRACT: Results from the investigation of the changes in crystallinity and orientation in polypropylene during the process of film formation are presented. This work is a continuation of a series of reports on factors affecting the polypropylene film processing and its mechanical properties (G. A. Yermilova, I. Ya. Slonim, and Ya. M. Urman. Plast. massy, No. 11, 28, 1964; V. Ye. Gul', V. V. Kovriga, E. M. Rogovaya, and N. P. Gromova, Vysokomolek. soyed., No. 10, 1868, 1964). The following methods were used in this study: 1) nuclear magnetic resonance, to determine the dynamic degree of crystallinity; 2) x-ray study of crystallinity; 3) structure study under a polarizing microscope with crossed nicols; 4) determination of the fusion index, using method ISO/tk-61 at 230C and load of 10 kg sec; 5) the "napkin" method

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UDC: 678.742.3:548.32

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ACC NR: AP6001498

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and "warping of a cylinder" method were used to determine the resistance to low temperatures. Films were prepared by extrusion with pneumatic stretching on a UP-30 machine. It was established that under such conditions a partially oriented crystalline structure is formed. By varying the stretching, inflation, and cooling rate, fine-crystalline films with good mechanical properties and high resistance to low temperatures can be produced. The authors express their gratitude to I. Ya. Slonim, Ya. M. Urman, G. M. Ishevskiy, and A. V. Yermolina for their help in this study. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 012

Card 2/2

L 06343-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m) IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6030325 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0153/66/009/003/0486/0490

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28
13

AUTHOR: Gul', V. Ye.; Kovriga, V. V.; Rogovaya, E. M.; Gromova, N. P.

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TITLE: Study of the effect of supermolecular structures of isotactic polypropylene on its mechanical properties

15

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1966, 486-490

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene ~~plastic~~, polymer structure, mechanical property

ABSTRACT: The authors continue their study of the relationship between the crystal structure and mechanical properties of polypropylene by considering the relationship between the strength characteristics (breaking stress and elongation at rupture) and the size of spheroidal aggregates in films of isotactic polypropylene. The dynamic degree of crystallinity of the films was determined from NMR data, and found to remain unaffected by the formation of spherulites of various sizes. The strength characteristics decrease substantially with increasing spherulite size. In the presence of spherulites ≥ 165 μ in size, brittle failure of the material takes place under the deformation conditions employed. Failure along the spherulite boundaries and in the spherulites themselves is equally probable. The causes of change in the character of

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the stress-strain relationship for films with various spherulite sizes are analyzed. Authors express their thanks to I. Ya. Slonim for his assistance in the recording of NMR spectra. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 02Jun64/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 mLE

YERMILOVA, G.A.; ROGOVAYA, E.M.; GUL', V. Ye.

Determination of crystallinity and orientation in the processing of polypropylene to films by the method of extrusion with pneumatic drawing. Plast. massy no. 12:24-26 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

L 04626-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6032279 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/002/0366/0368

AUTHOR: Gul', V. Ye.; Rogovaya, E. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A new method for the electronomicroscopic study of the structure of films

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 2, 1966, 365-368

TOPIC TAGS: electron microscopy, surface tension

ABSTRACT: A new method has been suggested for the electronomicroscopic investigation of the structure of plastic films. The method of direct electronomicroscopic observation is applicable for model films which are approximately 0.1 μ thick, while industrially used films are from 25 to 100 μ thick. Structural differences are to be expected throughout such films due to surface tension during the process of preparation of the films and to molecular reactions which differ on the surface from those inside the film.

The new method consists of packing the films to be investigated into a 15 x 20 mm stack held together with metal clamps. The stack is placed in a liquid monomer, e.g., methyl methacrylate or styrene and is polymerized to a solid transparent block (see Fig. 1). A notch is made with a file

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L 04628-67

ACC NR: AP6032279

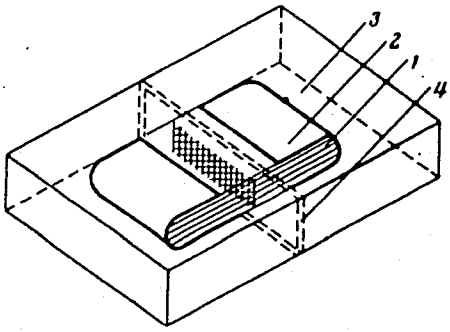

Fig. 1. Block for obtaining butt surfaces of a stack of film samples.

1 - Film stack; 2 - metal clamps;
3 - transparent plastic block;
4 - notch.

around the block to facilitate brittle rupture after cooling of the block in liquid nitrogen. The butt surface of the stack is spray-coated with carbon and shaded with palladium. The broken butt-surface of the films clearly reveals details of the inner structure. The material used in the present study — synthetic polyisoprene rubber — revealed a distinct picture of small (0.1 to 0.3 μ) spherulites, which consisted of separate grains several hundred Å in size. This paper was presented by Academician V. A. Karginyy on 29 December 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [ATD PRESS: 5090-F]

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L 12010-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4047217 S/0190/64/006/010/1868/1870 53

AUTHOR: Gul', V. Ye.; Kovriga, V. V.; Rogovaya, E. M.; Gromova, N. P.

TITLE: Structural changes in specimens of crystalline polymers during their breakdown

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 10, 1964, 1868-1870

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene, crystalline structure, spherulite, spherulite deformation, spherulite breakdown

ABSTRACT: Changes of the initial crystalline structures of polypropylene prepared under various conditions have been studied during mechanical failure with the MKU-1 microscope. The experiments were conducted at 20C with films of polypropylene containing spherulites varying in size from 25 to 105 μ. The films were subjected to uniaxial deformation at a rate of 10 mm/mm. It was shown that, regardless of size, all spherulites melt during deformation, and new fibrous structures are formed. Failure of polypropylene specimens containing fine

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spherulites (diameter, several tens of microns) causes melting of these spherulites and gives rise to new crystalline formations oriented in the direction of the deforming force. Failure of specimens containing large spherulites (diameter, over 100 μ) is accompanied by their disintegration into fragments which form oriented crystalline structures. The strength of polypropylene specimens is affected by structural changes of fine or large spherulites during deformation and failure. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut myasnoy i molochnoy prom*shlennosti (Moscow Technological Institute of the Meat and Milk Industry)

SUBMITTED: 19Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, SS

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3122

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